

CUT

RECEIVED

Access DB# 90147

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's full Name: Devesh Khare Examiner #: 77931 Date: 3/27/2003
Art Unit: 1623 Phone Number 605-1199 Serial Number: 09/775,760
Mail Box: CM1-8B19 and Bldg/Room Location: CM1-8A13 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be search Include the elected species or structures, key words, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: See Bib Data Sheet

Inventors (please provide full names): See Bib Data Sheet

Earliest priority Filing Date: See Bib Data Sheet

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Please carry out a search for a process for producing polysaccharides ethers (claims 33-49) and a process for producing cellulose ethers (claims 50-51). A copy of the claims is provided.

The Bib Data Sheet which discloses the inventor names, title of the invention, and the earliest priority filing date is also provided.

Note: Please return the copy of the claims with the search.

Thank you.

Mary Jane Ruhl
Tech. Info. Specialist, STIC
TC-1600
CM-1, Room 6A-06
Phone: 605-1155

STAFF USE ONLY

	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: _____	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN _____
Searcher Phone #: _____	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog _____
Searcher Location: _____	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>3/31/03</u>	Bibliographic _____	Dr. Link _____
Date Completed: <u>4/1/03</u>	Litigation _____	_____

Khare 09/775,760

=> d ibib abs hitrn ind 1-2

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:43049 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:91690

TITLE: Recycling of salts in the manufacture of modified polysaccharide ethers from sodium salt stock

INVENTOR(S): Mallon, Charles B.; Vames, John S.
; Sarlis, John I.; See, Benito;
Trampe, David M.; Datta, Rathin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	US 2003013871	A1	20030116	US 2001-775760	20010202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 2001-775760	20010202
AB	Salts formed during the manuf. of polysaccharide ethers, e.g., sodium nitrate or sodium acetate, are converted to their corresponding acids and bases by means of an elec. current, preferably in combination with a bipolar membrane and suitable cation and/or anion membranes. The acids and bases recovered from the processes can be recycled, thereby avoiding the need to provide for disposal of the salts. Thus, a stream contg. .apprx.8% Na acetate, 0.5% NaOH, 4% glycols, and 0.5% cellulosic material recovered from a synthesis of hydroxyethyl cellulose was processed in a TS-2 ED stack contg. 6 cell pairs made up of AM-1, CM-2 and CURIMUM ion-exchange membranes. The pH of the feed was raised to .apprx.11.5 by addn. of 40% NaOH whenever the pH dropped to .apprx.11. As a result of this pH control, .apprx.91% of the acetate was transferred and cell resistance was kept under control. Na acetate concn. in the conc. was .apprx.20%. The product from the ED step was then processed through a column contg. Duolite C-467 to remove multivalent cations. Ca and Mg cations were below 1 ppm in the resulting stream. This product stream was then subjected to water splitting electrodialysis using a 2-compartment TS-2 stack equipped with BP1, CM-1, and CMX ion exchange membranes. The stream processed with no difficulty and produced an acid/salt product contg. about 16% acetic acid and a sodium hydroxide product with a concn. of .apprx.10%. There was no evidence of irreversible membrane fouling and cell voltage remained low (.apprx.1.2 V/cell pair) throughout the run.				
IC	ICM C08B011-00				
	ICS C08B011-12				
NCL	536084000				
CC	43-3 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)				
	Section cross-reference(s): 44				
ST	cellulose acetate salt recycling electrolysis bipolar membrane				
IT	Membranes, nonbiological				
	(bipolar; method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)				
IT	Polysaccharides, preparation				
	RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)				
	(ethers; method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)				
IT	Electrodialysis				

- Ion exchange membranes
(method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)
- IT Acids, preparation
Bases, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(regeneration of; method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)
- IT 1398-61-4DP, Chitin, derivs. 9000-01-5DP, Gum Arabic, derivs.
9000-07-1DP, Carrageenan, derivs. 9000-30-0DP, Guar, derivs.
9000-65-1DP, Tragacanth, derivs. 9000-69-5DP, Pectin, derivs.
9002-18-0DP, Agar, derivs. 9004-24-4P, Carboxymethyl cellulose aluminum salt 9004-34-6DP, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-62-0P, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9005-25-8DP, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7DP, Alginic acid, derivs. 9012-76-4DP, Chitosan, derivs. 9050-04-8P, Carboxymethyl cellulose calcium salt 9086-60-6P, Carboxymethyl cellulose ammonium salt 11138-66-2DP, Xanthan gum, derivs. 55962-76-0P, Carboxymethyl cellulose lithium salt 66988-45-2P, 2-Sulfoethyl cellulose magnesium salt 124363-50-4P 124363-51-5P, Carboxymethyl sulfoethyl cellulose calcium salt
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)
- IT 1310-65-2P, Lithium hydroxide 9000-11-7P, Carboxymethyl cellulose
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)
- IT 9088-04-4, Carboxymethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose sodium salt
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)
- IT 62-54-4, Calcium acetate 139-12-8, Aluminum acetate 142-72-3, Magnesium acetate 7664-41-7, Ammonia, reactions 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose sodium salt 9032-46-6, Sulfoethyl cellulose 39277-57-1, Sulfoethyl cellulose sodium salt 117989-25-0, Carboxymethyl sulfoethyl cellulose sodium salt
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)
- IT 75-21-8, Ethylene oxide, reactions 75-56-9, Propylene oxide, reactions 26249-20-7, Butylene oxide
RL: RGT (Reagent); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)
- IT 59249-79-5, Aciplex K 101
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)
- IT 64-19-7P, Acetic acid, preparation 1305-62-0P, Calcium hydroxide, preparation 1309-42-8P, Magnesium hydroxide 1310-58-3P, Potassium hydroxide, preparation 1310-73-2P, Sodium hydroxide, preparation 1336-21-6P, Ammonium hydroxide 7647-01-0P, Hydrochloric acid, preparation 7664-38-2P, Phosphoric acid, preparation 7664-93-9P, Sulfuric acid, preparation 7697-37-2P, Nitric acid, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(regeneration of; method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:117084 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:153513

TITLE: Production of polysaccharide hydroxyalkyl ethers

INVENTOR(S): Mallon, Charles B.; Vames, John S.
; Sarlis, John Ioannis; See, Benito
; Trampe, David M.; Datta, Rathin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Chemicals & Plastics Technology Corp.,
USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000008059	A1	20000217	WO 1999-US17597	19990803
W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2339374	AA	20000217	CA 1999-2339374	19990803
AU 9954643	A1	20000228	AU 1999-54643	19990803
EP 1109834	A1	20010627	EP 1999-940869	19990803
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9912637	A	20011009	BR 1999-12637	19990803
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-95263P P 19980804				
WO 1999-US17597 W 19990803				
AB	Processes for the prodn. of polysaccharide ethers, e.g. cellulose hydroxyethyl ether, are disclosed wherein salts formed after the swelling and neutralization of the process, e.g., sodium nitrate or sodium acetate, are converted to their corresponding acids and bases by means of an elec. current, preferably in combination with a bipolar membrane and suitable cation and/or anion membranes. The acids and bases recovered from the processes can be recycled, thereby avoiding the need to provide for disposal of the salts.			
IC	ICM C08B011-20			
CC	43-3 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)			
ST	cellulose ether manuf salt recycling; bipolar membrane salt deionization acid recycling; electrodialysis salt sepn cellulose etherification			
IT	Membranes, nonbiological (bipolar; electrodialysis of salts after prodn. of polysaccharide hydroxyalkyl ethers)			
IT	Electrodialysis Etherification Ion exchange membranes (electrodialysis of salts after prodn. of polysaccharide hydroxyalkyl ethers)			
IT	Polysaccharides, preparation RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation) (ethers; electrodialysis of salts after prodn. of polysaccharide hydroxyalkyl ethers)			
IT	9004-62-0P, Cellulose hydroxyethyl ether RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation) (electrodialysis of salts after prodn. of polysaccharide hydroxyalkyl ethers)			

Khare 09/775,760

IT 127-09-3, Sodium acetate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(electrodialysis of salts after prodn. of polysaccharide hydroxyalkyl
ethers)
IT 125935-42-4, Duolite C 467
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ion exchanger; electrodialysis of salts after prodn. of polysaccharide
hydroxyalkyl ethers)
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> log hold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
30.13	584.61

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
-2.60	-33.20

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 12:40:52 ON 31 MAR 2003

=> d his full

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:51:03 ON 01 APR 2003

- polysaccharide ethers*
- L1 1 SEA ABB=ON "ETHYLENE OXIDE"/CN
E PROPYLENE OXIDE/CN
 - L2 1 SEA ABB=ON "PROPYLENE OXIDE"/CN
E BUTYLENE OXIDE/RN
E BUTYLENE OXIDE/CN
 - L3 1 SEA ABB=ON "BUTYLENE OXIDE"/CN
 - L4 0 SEA ABB=ON L1 AND L2 AND L3
 - L5 110 SEA ABB=ON (75-21-8 AND 75-56-9 AND 26249-20-7)/CRN
E CHITIN/CN
 - L6 1 SEA ABB=ON CHITIN/CN
E AGAR/CN
 - L7 1 SEA ABB=ON AGAR/CN
E CARRAGEENAN/CN
 - L8 1 SEA ABB=ON CARRAGEENAN/CN
E ALGINATE/CN
E GUAR/CN
 - L9 1 SEA ABB=ON GUAR/CN
E ARABIC/CN
E GUM ARABIC/CN
 - L10 1 SEA ABB=ON "GUM ARABIC"/CN
E TRAGACANTH/CN
 - L11 1 SEA ABB=ON TRAGACANTH/CN
E XANTHAN/CN
 - L12 1 SEA ABB=ON XANTHAN/CN
 - L13 635385 SEA ABB=ON L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12
 - L14 0 SEA ABB=ON (1398-61-4 AND 9002-18-0 AND 9000-07-1 AND
9000-30-0 AND 9000-01-5 AND 9000-65-1 AND 11138-66-2)/CRN
 - L15 680 SEA ABB=ON (1398-61-4 OR 9002-18-0 OR 9000-07-1 OR 9000-30-0
OR 9000-01-5 OR 9000-65-1 OR 11138-66-2)/CRN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:16:29 ON 01 APR 2003

- L16 498 SEA ABB=ON ?POLYSACCHARID?(3A)?ETHER? AND (?PROCES? OR
?TECHNIQ? OR ?PRODUC? OR ?PREP?)
- L17 112 SEA ABB=ON L16 AND (?ELECTRODIAL? OR ?SEMIPERMEAB? OR
?SEMI?(W)?PERMEAB? OR ?BIPOLAR? OR BI(W)?POLAR? OR L6 OR L7 OR
L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L15 OR ?CHITIN OR ?AGAR? OR
?CARRAGEEN? OR ?ALGINAT? OR ?GUAR? OR ?ARABIC? OR ?TRAGACANTH?
OR ?XANTHAN?)
- L18 6 SEA ABB=ON L17 AND (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L5) *6 cits in CA Plus*

FILE 'BIOSIS, CHEMREACT, CABA, BIOTECHDS, FSTA, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS,
PAPERCHEM2, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:28:06 ON 01 APR 2003

- L19 0 SEA ABB=ON L18 *0 cits in other databases*

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:32:52 ON 01 APR 2003

- Cellulose ethers*
- L20 9016 SEA ABB=ON ?CELLULOS?(3A)?ETHER? AND (?PROCES? OR ?TECHNIQ?
OR ?PRODUC? OR ?PREP?)
 - L21 51 SEA ABB=ON L20 AND (?ELECTRODIAL? OR ?SEMIPERMEAB? OR
?SEMI?(W)?PERMEAB? OR ?BIPOLAR? OR BI(W)?POLAR?)
 - L22 7 SEA ABB=ON L21 AND (PH OR ?ELEC?(W)?CURRENT?) *7 cits in CA Plus*

FILE 'BIOSIS, CHEMREACT, CABA, BIOTECHDS, FSTA, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS,
PAPERCHEM2, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:24:31 ON 01 APR 2003

- L23 2 SEA ABB=ON L22 *2 cits in other databases*

Polysaccharide ethers - claims 33-49

Khare 09/775,760

01/04/2003

=> d que stat 118

L1 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "ETHYLENE OXIDE"/CN
L2 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "PROPYLENE OXIDE"/CN
L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "BUTYLENE OXIDE"/CN
L5 110 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON (75-21-8 AND 75-56-9 AND 26249-20-7)/
CRN
L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON CHITIN/CN
L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON AGAR/CN
L8 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON CARRAGEENAN/CN
L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON GUAR/CN
L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "GUM ARABIC"/CN
L11 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON TRAGACANTH/CN
L12 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON XANTHAN/CN
L15 680 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON (1398-61-4 OR 9002-18-0 OR 9000-07-1
OR 9000-30-0 OR 9000-01-5 OR 9000-65-1 OR 11138-66-2)/CRN
L16 498 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON ?POLYSACCHARID?(3A)?ETHER? AND
(?PROCES? OR ?TECHNIQ? OR ?PRODUC? OR ?PREP?)
L17 112 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L16 AND (?ELECTRODIAL? OR ?SEMIPERMEAB
? OR ?SEMI?(W)?PERMEAB? OR ?BIPOLAR? OR BI(W)?POLAR? OR L6 OR
L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L15 OR ?CHITIN OR
?AGAR? OR ?CARRAGEEN? OR ?ALGINAT? OR ?GUAR? OR ?ARABIC? OR
?TRAGACANTH? OR ?XANTHAN?)
L18 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L17 AND (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L5)

=> d ibib abs hitrn 1-6

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:43049 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:91690

TITLE: Recycling of salts in the manufacture of modified
polysaccharide ethers from sodium
salt stock

INVENTOR(S): Mallon, Charles B.; Vames, John S.; Sarlis, John I.;
See, Benito; Trampe, David M.; Datta, Rathin
USA

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003013871	A1	20030116	US 2001-775760	20010202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-775760	20010202

AB Salts formed during the manuf. of **polysaccharide ethers**
, e.g., sodium nitrate or sodium acetate, are converted to their
corresponding acids and bases by means of an elec. current, preferably in
combination with a **bipolar** membrane and suitable cation and/or
anion membranes. The acids and bases recovered from the **processes**
can be recycled, thereby avoiding the need to provide for disposal of the
salts. Thus, a stream contg. .apprx.8% Na acetate, 0.5% NaOH, 4% glycols,
and 0.5% cellulosic material recovered from a synthesis of hydroxyethyl
cellulose was **processed** in a TS-2 ED stack contg. 6 cell pairs
made up of AM-1, CM-2 and CURIUM ion-exchange membranes. The pH of the
feed was raised to .apprx.11.5 by addn. of 40% NaOH whenever the pH
dropped to .apprx.11. As a result of this pH control, .apprx.91% of the

acetate was transferred and cell resistance was kept under control. Na acetate concn. in the conc. was .apprx.20%. The product from the ED step was then processed through a column contg. Duolite C-467 to remove multivalent cations. Ca and Mg cations were below 1 ppm in the resulting stream. This product stream was then subjected to water splitting electrodialysis using a 2-compartment TS-2 stack equipped with BP1, CM-1, and CMX ion exchange membranes. The stream processed with no difficulty and produced an acid/salt product contg. about 16% acetic acid and a sodium hydroxide product with a concn. of .apprx.10%. There was no evidence of irreversible membrane fouling and cell voltage remained low (.apprx.1.2 V/cell pair) throughout the run.

- IT 1398-61-4DP, Chitin, derivs. 9000-01-5DP, Gum Arabic, derivs. 9000-07-1DP, Carrageenan, derivs. 9000-30-0DP, Guar, derivs. 9000-65-1DP, Tragacanth, derivs. 9002-18-0DP, Agar, derivs. 11138-66-2DP, Xanthan gum, derivs.
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)
- IT 75-21-8, Ethylene oxide, reactions 75-56-9, Propylene oxide, reactions 26249-20-7, Butylene oxide
 RL: RGT (Reagent); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (method for recycling of salts in manuf. of modified cellulose ether)

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:736368 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:163239

TITLE: Synthesis of hydroxypropyl derivatives of chitin and chitosan and observation of phase behavior of their aqueous solutions

AUTHOR(S): Asahina, Daisuke; Matsubara, Tomoyuki; Miyashita, Yoshiharu; Nishino, Yoshiyuki

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Material Systems Engineering, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Koganei, Tokyo, 184-8588, Japan

SOURCE: Sen'i Gakkaishi (2000), 56(9), 435-442

CODEN: SENGAS; ISSN: 0037-9875

PUBLISHER: Sen'i Gakkai

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Hydroxypropyl (HP) derivs. of chitin and chitosan with different degrees of substitution were synthesized via etherification of the polysaccharides with propylene oxide under various conditions. Mol. structure of the HP derivs. was characterized by 1H and 13C NMR spectroscopy. On the basis of the spectral data, we proposed the equations to det. the molar substitution (MS), degree of pendants (DPs) and degree of substitution (DS) of the HP derivs. obtained. Phase behavior and liq.-cryst. characteristics of aq. solns. of the derivs. were also examd. by light absorption and polarized optical microscopy (POM). Aq. solns. of highly substituted HP derivs. were phase-sepd. and became turbid at an elevated temp. The obsd. cloud point varied sensitively, depending on the degree of substitution and mol. wt. of HP derivs., concn. of the solns., and coexistence of inorg. salts. POM observations revealed that the formation of an optically anisotropic monophase prevailed in the concd. solns. of highly substituted HP derivs.

- IT 75-56-9DP, Propylene oxide, reaction products with chitin or chitosan 1398-61-4DP, Chitin, hydroxypropyl derivs.
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (synthesis of hydroxypropyl derivs. of chitin and chitosan)

and observation of phase behavior of aq. solns.)
 IT 75-56-9, Propylene oxide, reactions 1398-61-4,
 Chitin
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthesis of hydroxypropyl derivs. of chitin and chitosan
 and observation of phase behavior of aq. solns.)

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:708699 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:326313

TITLE: Etherified polysaccharides as
 concrete modifiers for improved workability
 INVENTOR(S): Veen, Uko; Lamberti, Vincent Joseph Marie Alphonse;
 Bleeker, Ido Pieter
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cooperatieve Verkoop- en Productievereniging Van
 Aardappelmeel en Derivaten, Neth.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9955632	A1	19991104	WO 1999-NL248	19990427
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 955277	A1	19991110	EP 1998-201379	19980428
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
AU 9935397	A1	19991116	AU 1999-35397	19990427
EP 1080048	A1	20010307	EP 1999-917238	19990427
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1998-201379 A 19980428
 WO 1999-NL248 W 19990427

AB Polysurfactant-like polysaccharide concrete modifier preferably derived from potato starch is used to improve workability of concrete mixes. The manuf. of the modifier is described in details and includes etherification of polysaccharides up to a degree of substitution allowing the modifier in a 95 wt.% ethanol soln.

IT 75-21-8, Oxirane, processes 75-56-9,
 processes 9000-30-0, Guar 26249-20-7,
 Butylene oxide

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
 (etherified polysaccharides as concrete modifiers
 for improved workability)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:429148 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:29148
TITLE: Hydrophobically modified hydroxybutyl ethers of polygalactomannan
INVENTOR(S): Zody, George M.; Morgan, Michael E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hi-Tek Polymers, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 2023215	AA	19911230	CA 1990-2023215	19900814
CA 2023215	C	20010327		
US '5233032	A	19930803	US 1990-546560	19900629

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1990-546560 A 19900629

AB The title ethers, useful as thickeners and can be used alone or with other surfactants in drilling muds, are **prepd.** to contain hydrophobic groups such as C8-28 alkoxy, HOZO (Z = C8-28 alkylene bearing OH group on the C beta to ether O), and R1OCH2CH(OH)CH2O (R1 = C5-25 alkyl) wherein the mol. hydrophilic substitution degree is 0.2-1, and the mol. hydrophobic substitution degree is 0.001-0.2. Thus, a hydroxybutylated **guar** was **prepd.** in a customary way using butylene oxide, combined (90 parts) with iso-PrOH 130, ammonium lauryl sulfate (I) 2, water 36, and 1,2-epoxyhexadecane 18, stirred, heated to 70.degree. and combined with KOH 3.15 parts, and heated at 70.degree. for addnl. 3 h to give a **product**, 400 parts of a 0.5% aq. soln. of which at pH 6.0 with a 28% aq. soln. of I in 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, and 0.8 part showed Brookfield viscosity of 905, 4150, 6680, and 6900, resp.

IT 26249-20-7, Butylene oxide

RL: USES (Uses)

(hydroxyalkylation with, of galactomannan)

IT 102962-18-5DP, etherified to hydrophobic groups

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(**prepn.** of amphiphilic, for thickeners)

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:410198 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:10198

TITLE: **Process for preparing**
hydrophobically modified guar ethers

INVENTOR(S): Zody, George M.; Morgan, Michael E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hi-Tek Polymers, Inc., USA

SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: CPXXEB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 2023324	AA	19920106	CA 1990-2023324	19900815
			US 1990-547968	19900705

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1990-547968 19900705

AB The title ethers useful as thickeners are **prepd.** by a 2-step derivatization **process** in which the 1st step is carried out with hydrophilic reagents (e.g. alkylene oxide) under alk. conditions, and, without isolation of the **products**, the 2nd step carried out with

hydrophobic reagents (e.g. oxirane compds.) dissolved in org. solvents and reacted with the guar still in particulate form. In this manner, NaOH-pre-activated guar splits were hydroxyalkylated with propylene oxide, and derivatized with 1,2-epoxyhexadecane in propylene oxide to give an amphiphilic ether which exhibited high viscosity in aq. solns. contg. a surfactant.

IT 75-56-9DP, Propylene oxide, galactomannan mixed etherified with 9000-30-ODP, Guar gum, etherified with alkylene oxides and epoxy compds. 26249-20-7DP, Butylene oxide, galactomannan mixed etherified with
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of amphiphilic, for thickeners)

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:8169 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:8169

TITLE: Process for the preparation of hydroxyalkyl ethers of polysaccharides

INVENTOR(S): Srivastava, Harish Chandra; Phadnis, Shashikant
 Purushottam; Parikh, Bharat Siddharthbhai
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Assoc., India
 SOURCE: Indian, 12 pp.

CODEN: INXXAP

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
IN 166309	A	19900407	IN 1987-BO207	19870702
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IN 1987-BO207	19870702

AB The title process, without use of expensive org. solvents, comprises hydroxyalkylation of polysaccharides, e.g. starch and gums in aq. or aq.-org. mixed media at 40-60.degree., in the presence of alk. catalyst and a gelling suppressant, e.g. inorg. salts. Thus, adding starch 100 to a soln. of Na2SO4 45 in water 150, flushing with N, adding Ca(OH)2 5, and then ethylene oxide 8 parts, and heating to 45 .+-. 2.degree. for 3 h gave a starch ether with degree of substitution 0.28. The polysaccharide derivs. are useful as sizes and adhesives for textiles, fibers and paper.

IT 39465-11-7P, Hydroxyethyl guar gum
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of, gelling prevention in)

IT 75-21-8, Ethylene oxide, uses
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (reagents, for hydroxyalkylation of polysaccharides)

=> d que stat 122

L20 9016 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON ?CELLULOS?(3A)?ETHER? AND (?PROCES?
OR ?TECHNIQ? OR ?PRODUC? OR ?PREP?)
L21 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L20 AND (?ELECTRODIAL? OR ?SEMIPERMEAB
? OR ?SEMI?(W)?PERMEAB? OR ?BIPOLAR? OR BI(W)?POLAR?)
L22 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L21 AND (PH OR ?ELEC?(W)?CURRENT?)

=> d 122 ibib abs hitrn 1-7

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:43049 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:91690
TITLE: Recycling of salts in the manufacture of modified
polysaccharide ethers from sodium salt stock
INVENTOR(S): Mallon, Charles B.; Vames, John S.; Sarlis, John I.;
See, Benito; Trampe, David M.; Datta, Rathin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003013871	A1	20030116	US 2001-775760	20010202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-775760	20010202

AB Salts formed during the manuf. of polysaccharide ethers, e.g., sodium nitrate or sodium acetate, are converted to their corresponding acids and bases by means of an **elec. current**, preferably in combination with a **bipolar** membrane and suitable cation and/or anion membranes. The acids and bases recovered from the **processes** can be recycled, thereby avoiding the need to provide for disposal of the salts. Thus, a stream contg. .apprx.8% Na acetate, 0.5% NaOH, 4% glycols, and 0.5% cellulosic material recovered from a synthesis of hydroxyethyl cellulose was **processed** in a TS-2 ED stack contg. 6 cell pairs made up of AM-1, CM-2 and CURIUM ion-exchange membranes. The **pH** of the feed was raised to .apprx.11.5 by addn. of 40% NaOH whenever the **pH** dropped to .apprx.11. As a result of this **pH** control, .apprx.91% of the acetate was transferred and cell resistance was kept under control. Na acetate concn. in the conc. was .apprx.20%. The **product** from the ED step was then **processed** through a column contg. Duolite C-467 to remove multivalent cations. Ca and Mg cations were below 1 ppm in the resulting stream. This **product** stream was then subjected to water splitting **electrodialysis** using a 2-compartment TS-2 stack equipped with BP1, CM-1, and CMX ion exchange membranes. The stream **processed** with no difficulty and **produced** an acid/salt **product** contg. about 16% acetic acid and a sodium hydroxide **product** with a concn. of .apprx.10%. There was no evidence of irreversible membrane fouling and cell voltage remained low (.apprx.1.2 V/cell pair) throughout the run.

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:117084 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:153513
TITLE: Production of polysaccharide hydroxyalkyl ethers

INVENTOR(S): Mallon, Charles B.; Vames, John S.; Sarlis, John Ioannis; See, Benito; Trampe, David M.; Datta, Rathin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Chemicals & Plastics Technology Corp., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000008059	A1	20000217	WO 1999-US17597	19990803
W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2339374	AA	20000217	CA 1999-2339374	19990803
AU 9954643	A1	20000228	AU 1999-54643	19990803
EP 1109834	A1	20010627	EP 1999-940869	19990803
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9912637	A	20011009	BR 1999-12637	19990803
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-95263P P 19980804				
WO 1999-US17597 W 19990803				

AB Processes for the prodn. of polysaccharide ethers, e.g. cellulose hydroxyethyl ether, are disclosed wherein salts formed after the swelling and neutralization of the process, e.g., sodium nitrate or sodium acetate, are converted to their corresponding acids and bases by means of an elec. current, preferably in combination with a bipolar membrane and suitable cation and/or anion membranes. The acids and bases recovered from the processes can be recycled, thereby avoiding the need to provide for disposal of the salts.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:191189 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:191189
 TITLE: Oral device for osmotic delivery of drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Edgren, David; Wong, Patrick S. L.; Theeuwes, Felix
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alza Corp., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4503030	A	19850305	US 1983-501573	19830606
US 4587117	A	19860506	US 1985-693649	19850122
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1983-501573 19830606				

AB An oral osmotic delivery device for dispensing a drug to certain

pH regions of the gastrointestinal tract consists of a wall formed of a **semipermeable** pH-sensitive compn. that surrounds a compartment contg. a drug, with a passage through the wall connecting the exterior of the device with the compartment. The device delivers the drug at a controlled rate in the region of the gastrointestinal tract having a pH <3.5 (stomach), self-destructs, and releases the remainder of the drug in the region of the gastrointestinal tract having a pH >3.5 (small intestine) thereby providing total availability for drug absorption. The wall is formed of a **semipermeable** material, such as a cellulose ester or ether, blended with a pH-sensitive material, such as a cellulose carboxylic acid ester which keeps its integrity at pH 1.0-3.58 but loses it at pH >3.5, and optionally a flux enhancer, such as hydroxypropyl Me cellulose [9004-65-3]. Thus, a device for delivering hydralazine-HCl [304-20-1] was manufd. by prepg. cores (275 mg) contg. drug 18.2, mannitol 75.9, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 2.9, and stearic acid 3% by wt. and then coating the core with a pH -sensitive material consisting of cellulose acetate [9004-35-7] and hydroxypropyl Me cellulose phthalate [9050-31-1] coated to a wall wt. .apprx.20 mg and air-dried at 50.degree. for 48 h, after which a 10 mill hole was laser-drilled through the wall.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:12091 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:12091

TITLE: Elimination of acid-base generation ('water-splitting') in **electrodialysis**

AUTHOR(S): Rubinstein, I.; Warshawsky, A.; Schechtman, L.; Kedem, O.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Weizmann Inst. Sci., Rehovot, Israel

SOURCE: Desalination (1984), 51(1), 55-60

CODEN: DSLNAH; ISSN: 0011-9164

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Membranes contg. a crown ether were **prepd.** The membranes become pos. charged by complexing alkali-metal ions. In these anion-exchange membranes, not contg. amino groups, pH changes caused by above-limiting currents were very small in contrast to the substantial acid-base generation by conventional A membranes. This is consistent with R. Simons's model (1979). It is suggested that both suppression of acidification and the dynamic nature of the pos. charges may help to avoid fouling.

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:136377 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:136377

TITLE: Preparation and properties of polymer sorbents containing p-aminomethylphenylboric acid groups

AUTHOR(S): Kolodkina, I. I.; Val'kovskii, D. G.; Pichuzhkina, E. I.; Ivanova, E. A.; Rogozhin, S. V.; Yurkevich, A. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Vses. Nauchno-Issled. Vitam. Inst., Moscow, USSR

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnye Soedineniya, Seriya A (1976), 18(1), 47-52

CODEN: VYSAAF; ISSN: 0507-5475

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The title sorbents were obtained by reaction of chloromethylated and aminated divinylbenzene-styrene copolymer (I) [9003-70-7] with [p-(bromomethyl)phenyl]boroxole (II) [51239-44-2] yielding polymer contg.

groups $R_1CH_2N+R_2CH_2C_6H_4B-(OH)_3$ (R_1 = polymer residue, R_2 = Me or Et), or by analogous reactions of (diethylamino)ethyl ethers of Sephadexes and cellulose or polyethylenepolyamine with II. Sorption properties of the products derived from I, Sephadex A-25 (diethylamino)ethyl ether [57866-54-3], and Sephadex A-50 (diethylamino)ethyl ether [39455-31-7] with resp. to adenosine 5'-phosphomorpholide [7331-13-7] or adenosine phosphates indicated that the bipolar structure of the sorbents facilitated formation of complexes at a wide range of pH.

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:37056 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:37056

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:6923d-h

TITLE: Interaction of synthetic high-molecular-weight materials with sulfate and organic salts of aluminum

AUTHOR(S): Kirakos'yants, M. Kh.; Strakhov, I. P.

SOURCE: Nauchn. Tr. Mosk. Tekhnol. Inst. Legkoi Prom. (1964), No. 30, 26-33

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The interaction of various synthetic polymeric materials, having different functional groups, with sulfate-type Al salts was investigated by the method of equil. dialysis (Chanutin, et al., CA 36, 45315). The polymers tested were: poly(vinyl alc.) (PVA), mol. wt. 60,000; poly(acrylic acid) (PAA), mol. wt. 80,000; copolymer of styrene and maleic anhydride (S-MA), mol. wt. not detd.; urea-HCHO resin (U-F), mol. wt. not detd.; and Na carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC), mol. wt. 243,000, degree of etherification 43. These polymers have functional groups similar to those in collagen, and can form coordination bonds with Al. In tanning, these polymers enhance fixation of Al complexes in hides. Aq. solns. (20 g./l.) of polymers were used. At first, an aq. soln. of $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18H_2O$ (brought to pH 4.2) was used; various salts of org. acids were then added. In all these solns., Al concn. corresponded to 20 g./l. The amts. of org. salts were 1.0-1.5 g.-equiv. per 1.0 g.-atom Al. The pH changed (4.0-4.7). The salts were tartrate, citrate, oxalate, and lactate. Solns. of polymers and Al salts were placed in a dialyzer with a cellophane film as a semipermeable membrane. As Al complex diffused into the cell with polymer soln., the latter turned gradually into a gel. Strongly coordinated bonds were formed with functional groups of polymers. The remaining (unbound) Al attained equil. on both sides of the membrane. The amt. of bound Al was detd. from the initial and later concns. of Al salt. The amt. of bound Al was higher when org. salts were present than in the case of nonstabilized Al sulfate. The enhancement of Al binding followed the order: S-MA > PVA > U-F > PAA > CMC, and for salt-stabilized sulfates: PVA tartrate > citrate > lactate > oxalate; PAA tartrate > citrate > oxalate > lactate; U-F citrate > tartrate > lactate > oxalate; CMC citrate > tartrate > oxalate > lactate; and S-MA tartrate > citrate > lactate > oxalate. The polymeric gels formed apparently had a cross-linked structure; the retained Al could not be removed by water. In contrast, nonstabilized Al sulfate did not interact strongly with functional groups of polymers, since Al compds. were leached out with water.

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1934:6210 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 28:6210

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 28:799d-f

TITLE: Method of electrodialysis. Serum electrodialysis with glycine membranes

AUTHOR(S): Ettisch, G.; de Loureiro, J. A.
SOURCE: Biochem. Z. (1933), 266, 422-35
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Membranes are prepd. from collodion contg. glycine, 1:20,000, which decreases the viscosity. Add 2 mg. powd. glycine to 50 cc. collodion, shake for a few min. and pour on a glass plate after standing about 1/2 hr. The glycine suspension should be preferably fresh. Electrodialysis proceeds very rapidly with these membranes because they are permeable to anions, and after 35 min. the pH reaches a definitive value. Because of the shortness of time during which the pH drops from 7.8 to 6.8, usually about 10 min., a large part of the globulin is pptd. quickly. If a dry glycine-collodion membrane is used at the anode the end pH value is not attained so rapidly. It does not affect the results whether a parchment or cellulose membrane is used at the cathode.

=> d que stat 123

L20 9016 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON ?CELLULOS?(3A)?ETHER? AND (?PROCES?
OR ?TECHNIQ? OR ?PRODUC? OR ?PREP?)
L21 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L20 AND (?ELECTRODIAL? OR ?SEMIPERMEAB
? OR ?SEMI?(W)?PERMEAB? OR ?BIPOLAR? OR BI(W)?POLAR?)
L22 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L21 AND (PH OR ?ELEC?(W)?CURRENT?)
L23 2 SEA L22

=> d ibib abs 123 1-2

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-112499 [12] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-091751 [10]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-033517
TITLE: Method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an
adaptable semi-permeable barrier is
useful for administering an agent to a mammalian body or
a plant and for generating an immune response by
vaccinating the mammal.
DERWENT CLASS: A18 A28 A96 B05 B07 D16 D22
INVENTOR(S): CEVC, G; RICHARDSEN, H; WEILAND-WAIBEL, A;
WEILAND-WEIBEL, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (IDEA-N) IDEA AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001001963	A1	20010111	(200112)*	EN	110
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ					
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM					
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC					
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE					
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000061557	A	20010122	(200125)		
BR 2000012178	A	20020312	(200226)		
EP 1189598	A1	20020327	(200229)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT					
RO SE SI					
CZ 2002000038	A3	20020515	(200241)		
CN 1359288	A	20020717	(200268)		
HU 2002001454	A2	20021228	(200308)		
JP 2003503442	W	20030128	(200309)		109

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001001963	A1	WO 2000-EP6367	20000705
AU 2000061557	A	AU 2000-61557	20000705
BR 2000012178	A	BR 2000-12178	20000705
		WO 2000-EP6367	20000705
EP 1189598	A1	EP 2000-947939	20000705
		WO 2000-EP6367	20000705
CZ 2002000038	A3	WO 2000-EP6367	20000705
		CZ 2002-38	20000705
CN 1359288	A	CN 2000-809916	20000705
HU 2002001454	A2	WO 2000-EP6367	20000705

JP 2003503442 W

HU 2002-1454 20000705
 WO 2000-EP6367 20000705
 JP 2001-507458 20000705

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2000061557	A Based on	WO 200101963
BR 2000012178	A Based on	WO 200101963
EP 1189598	A1 Based on	WO 200101963
CZ 2002000038	A3 Based on	WO 200101963
HU 2002001454	A2 Based on	WO 200101963
JP 2003503442	W Based on	WO 200101963

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: WO 1999-EP4659 19990705

AN 2001-112499 [12] WPIDS

CR 2001-091751 [10]

AB WO 200101963 A UPAB: 20030206

NOVELTY - A method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable **semi-permeable** porous barrier is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable **semi-permeable** membrane comprises suspending the penetrants in a polar liquid in the form of fluid droplets surrounded by a membrane-like coating comprising at least two kinds of amphiphilic substances with a tendency to aggregate, selecting a dose of the penetrants to control the flux of the penetrants across the barrier and applying the selected dose of the formulation onto the area of the barrier. The amphiphilic substances differ by a factor of at least 10 in solubility in the polar liquid and the homo-aggregates of the more soluble substance and hetero-aggregates have a preferred average diameter smaller than the diameter of the homo-aggregates of the less soluble substance. The more soluble substance tends to solubilize the droplet and comprises up to 99% of the solubilizing concentration or saturating concentration in the unstabilized droplet. The presence of the more soluble substance lowers the average elastic energy of the coating by at least 5 times preferably more than 10 times the average elastic energy of red blood cells or of phospholipid bilayers with fluid aliphatic chains. The penetrants are able to transport agents through the pores of the barrier or enable agent permeation through the pores after the penetrants have entered the pores.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

- (i) a kit containing the formulation;
- (ii) a patch containing the formulation; and
- (iii) a method of administering an agent to a mammalian body or plant comprising the novel method.

USE - The method is useful for administering an agent to a mammalian body or a plant, for generating an immune response by vaccinating the mammal and for treating inflammatory disease, dermatosis, kidney or liver failure, adrenal insufficiency, aspiration syndrome, Behcet syndrome, bites and stings, blood disorders (cold-hemagglutinin disease), hemolytic anaemia, hypereosinophilic, hypoplastic anaemia, macroglobulinaemia and thrombocytopenic purpura), bone disorders, cerebral oedema, Cogan's syndrome, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, connective tissue disorders (lichen, lupus erythematosus, polymyalgia rheumatica, polymyositis and dermatomyositis), epilepsy, eye disorders (cataracts), Graves' ophthalmopathy, hemangioma, herpes infections, neuropathies, retinal vasculitis, scleritis, gastro-intestinal disorders (inflammatory bowel disease, nausea and oesophageal damage), hypercalcaemia, infections, Kawasaki disease, myasthenia gravis, pain syndromes, polyneuropathies,

pancreatitis, respiratory disorders (asthma), rheumatoid disease, osteoarthritis, rhinitis, sarcoidosis, skin diseases, alopecia, eczema, erythema multiforme, lichen, pemphigus and pemphigoid, psoriasis, pyoderma gangrenosum, urticaria and thyroid and vascular disorders.

ADVANTAGE - Increasing the applied dose above a threshold level affects both the drug/penetrant distribution and also determines the rate of penetrant transport across the barrier.
Dwg.0/14

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-205675 [18] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-063455
TITLE: Production of polysaccharide ether, for industrial and personal care applications, includes subjecting salts to electric current.
DERWENT CLASS: A11
INVENTOR(S): DATTA, R; MALLON, C B; SARLIS, J I; SEE, B; TRAMPE, D M; VAMES, J S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UNIC) UNION CARBIDE CHEM & PLASTICS TECHNOLOGY
COUNTRY COUNT: 75
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000008059	A1	20000217	(200018)*	EN	32
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GE HU ID IL IS JP KR KZ LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG SI SK SL TR TT UA US UZ VN YU ZA					
AU 9954643	A	20000228	(200030)		
EP 1109834	A1	20010627	(200137)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
BR 9912637	A	20011009	(200168)		
CN 1322215	A	20011114	(200217)		
MX 2001001247	A1	20010501	(200227)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000008059	A1	WO 1999-US17597	19990803
AU 9954643	A	AU 1999-54643	19990803
EP 1109834	A1	EP 1999-940869	19990803
		WO 1999-US17597	19990803
BR 9912637	A	BR 1999-12637	19990803
		WO 1999-US17597	19990803
CN 1322215	A	CN 1999-811749	19990803
MX 2001001247	A1	MX 2001-1247	20010201

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9954643	A Based on	WO 200008059
EP 1109834	A1 Based on	WO 200008059
BR 9912637	A Based on	WO 200008059

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-95263P 19980804

AN 2000-205675 [18] WPIDS
AB WO 200008059 A UPAB: 20000412

NOVELTY - Polysaccharide ether, is produced by subjecting the salts to an electric current effective to promote the conversion of the salts to their respective acids and bases.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of polysaccharide ether comprises:

- (i) treating a polysaccharide with a basic compound to promote swelling of the polysaccharide,
- (ii) reacting the polysaccharide with at least one derivatizing agent in a liquid medium to promote reaction between the polysaccharide and the derivatizing agent and form a reaction product comprising a polysaccharide ether and the basic compound,
- (iii) treating at least a portion of the reaction product with an acidic compound, to provide a neutralizing liquid comprising a salt of the acidic compound and the basic compound, and
- (iv) separating the polysaccharide ether from at least one of the reaction product of the neutralized liquid.

The improvement comprises subjecting the neutralized liquid to an electric current and suitable means to promote the conversion of the salt to the acidic compound and the basic compound.

USE - For the production of polysaccharide ethers, especially hydroxyethyl cellulose, for use in industrial application, e.g., viscosity adjuster, suspension aids and oil field drilling, and personal care application, e.g., ointments, skin creams, lotions and soaps.

ADVANTAGE - The acids and bases recovered from the processes can be recycled, thus avoiding the need to provide for disposal of the salts. The degree of fouling of the membrane can be reduced and the ionic mobility of the salt through the membrane can be enhanced by conducting the electrodialysis at an alkaline pH.

Dwg.0/1